FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extenders stocks of Ready-Mans Falt, and Winter Clothine ever offered in this city. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest impertations, cut and made in the most tasty style and tashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in this city.

Yother and Boy's Clothing, School Outfits, &c., in every warlety. Custem-room and Furnishing Department not excelled in taste, style, or fit in every instance where parties are not piecased their money will be returned.

F. B. Baldwin, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

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A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER .- This is the case with Knox's new style of FALL HATS. One of them upon a man's head makes him feel like a prince; it is a source of perpetual pleasure. One lever passes a friend with one on that he does not say, "How well you look!" or, if it is a lady, "What a becoming hat!" The coat may be badly shaped, and the boots too large, but one of Knox's HATS redeems all deficiencies.

FRENCH IMPORTED LADIES' SHOES at M. L. Hit. No. 571 Broadway. Warm Cork Sole and thick Boors of all kinds; Slippers and quilted Shoes of all colors, and children's Boots from Este, and other maters in Paris.

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Rapid and Noiseless, under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker,
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SERVING-MACHINE.
With Hommers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other Improvements.
The WHERLER & WILSON MACHINE is unrivaled for family use, for Dressmakers, Corset Makers, Gatter Fitters, Shoebluders, Vestmakers, and Tallors generally, all of whom prefer lockstich seams, alike on both sides.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING

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For 1860. I vol., cloth. 254 pages,
contains a table of the popular vote for President, by States, as
far back as 1834, with a vast amount of interesting Political
History.
Politicians of all parties should have it.
Price \$1. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.
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Of French China, plain white or richly decurated.

Also, Sets made to order with cost of arms, creets, or initials.

W. J. F. Dallet & Co.,

No. 631 Broadway. First Premium at New-York State Fair, Elmira.
First Premium at regions! Fair, St. Louis,
First Premium at New-Jerey State Fair, Elizabeth,
First Premium at numerous County Fairs,
Taken this Fail by

WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

The Reporter of The Tribune says of it: "Of Pumps for farm use, I still look upon West's Fump of the ordinary size, as the best that I am acquainted with, it being all iron, not liable to get out of repair, and easily repaired if it does, and not liable to reesse up in Winter. It operates easily, both as a suction and force pump." oree pump."
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We also make large sizes of these Pamps, adapted for every place where liquids are to be taised, and we can furnish tests many to convince any inquirer that they are the BEST and GREAFERT in use.

Pirk and Hore of all kinds on hand.

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Helmbold's Buchu for Pains in the Buck.

Price #1 per bottle, or six for #2.

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"Ye afficied read" the following cerdinate of a cure of over investy years standing:

"Dr. Helmbold" the following cerdinate of a cure of over investy years standing:

"Dr. Helmbold read" the following cerdinate of a cure of over investy years at a fast concluded to give year. I have tried physicianela vain, and at last concluded to give year. I have tried physicianela vain, and at last concluded to give year Genting Freparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relie! I have used turse bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for 20 years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting youts introduce the medicine,

"I am truly yours, M. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. We. Bullers, ex-Governor, Pennsylvanis.

Should say one doubt Mr. McCornaus substantial to the following gentlemen:

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And many others if necessary.

Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

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FEVER AND AGUE is a terrible disease. Of "all

tions, the most unrelenting in its progress, and the most definit in medical shill. Fever and Agus is more destructive of life that consumption, because it is more easily induced, and therefore most prevalent. It marks its victims for the grave like an ere cultioner's bond. Day by day the sufferer grows weaker and weaker, and each hour does he fear a strong conactionness of approaching the tomb. We have said that the disease is one of those which has nearly always defied medical science—a few cases once in a while having been cured and reported. We recommend Dar J. Hoerwarten's Stowards Bittings to suffer ing humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

For sale by droggists and dealers generally everywhere, BLOOD FOOD.-Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, In

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are at once telleved by its use. Being composed of those ele
ments which the Blood in a weakened condition requires, sufferers from Decklity, or from mental or nervous Prostration, brought
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of the personally or by letter, without charge, from I until 5 p. m.
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Sign of the Red. White, and Blue.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond at Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms. OAK ORCHARD ACID-SPRING WATER .- The

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removed, without pain, by Prof. Kinnell, one of the best Chiropodists in America. Room No. 3, first floor. In only after-noons. Give him a call. CLOTHS saturated with HOLLOWAY'S celebrated

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE

-the most accurate timekeepers in the world. SPHRRY & Co., No. 487 Broadway. THE PRINCE excitement is only equaled by the THE PRINCE excitement is only equated by the rush to produce a bottle of Dr. Tontas's Venerian Liniment. It is the only article that is warranted to oure Rheumatic Pains of all kinds, Toothache, Headache, Dysentery, &c. if used as directed, or will refund the mosey. Price 25 and 30 cents. Depot No. 56 Countiandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

68 THREE GALLONS HANDSOME SOFT SOAP 68 made in five minutes,
by simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. Habbitt's CONCENTRATAD SOFT SOAP"
in one gallon boiling water, and adding two gallons
for No gresse is required.
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York. REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC

This justiy celebrated Medicine, shipped from England by the proprietor, direct to Carle & Strone, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Malden-lane, N. Y., urgently recommends all that are afflicted with Gout and Rheumstiam to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonizing pains, and repeated a few times dose relieves the most agonizing pains, and repeated a few time restores the use of the Limbs, and leaves the patient in perfec-case and greatly improved health. KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH

Gives a beautiful finish to the Lines.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

Dyspersia-Indigestion.

DISPERSIA-INDIGESTION.-If the digestion is defective, the whole machinery of the body ceases to act harmoniously. A consumptive is always a dyspeptic. A person cannot have a torpid liver, the piles, or a sick headache who is not a dyspeptic.

J. R. Stafforn's IRON AND SULPRUE POWDERS

Cure all forms of dyspepsia and indigestion. They are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur which unites with the digested food, and enters with it into the formation of new blood. The food, and enters with it into the formation of new blood. The combined from strengthens the blood and the combined fullphur converts its waste or worn out particles into gases; this action upon the blood increases the vital or life-giving forces of the body, regulating all its secretions. Powders \$1 a package at No. 442 Broadway, N. Y., and all druggists.

## New-Hork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For President ...... ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Vice-President .... HANNIBAL HAMLIN. New-York:

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, JAMES O. PUTNAM.

1.. JOHN A. KING. 17. ABUAR BROKWITH. 2.. EDWARDS W. FIREM. 18.. HENRY CHURCHILL. 19.. JANES R. ALLABEN. 3. ANDROW CARRIGAN. 4...JANES KELLY. 5...SIGISHUMD KAUPHANN. 6. FREDERICK KAPP. 7.. WASHINGTON SMITH. 8.. WILLIAM A. DARLING. 9. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON. O. GRORGE M. GRIER.

15... N. EDSON SHELDON.

22. JOHN J. FOOTH. 23. . HIBAR DRWSY. 24. JAMES L. VOORHERS. 25. WILLIAM VAN MARTER. 26. JOHN E. SHRLEY. 12. JACOB B. CARPENTER. 28. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. 29. EZRA M. PARSONS 14. JACOB H. TEN ETCH. .CHARLES C. PARKER.

31. ELIBHA S. WHALRN.

32. JOHN GREINER, JR. ......EDWIN D. MORGAN. 

For Canal Commissioner.......SAMUEL H. BARNES. For Inspector of State Prisons....JAMES K. BATES.

## To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first t be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion amo Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken after 8 o'clock.

Tre mails for Furope via Southampton and Havre, by the United States Steamer Vanderbilt, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The Douglas State Committee of Pennsylvania have withdrawn their Electoral ticket, leaving in the field only the mixed one, partly for Douglas and partly for Breckinridge. Now, let us see how much Lincoln will fall short of 50,000 majority in the State.

Gov. Chase of Ohio is expected in town this evening. He will probably remain here for some days. We trust he may be induced to address the public on the great questions of the Presidential campaign. He has been speaking at various places in this State. His speech at Fort Plain and his speech at Troy are reported on another page of this paper.

We have trustworthy advices from Maryland to be effect that Breckinridge is now certain to carry hat State, the strength of Bell and Everett having dwindled away under the influence of the October elections. The Breckinridge party has also, as we are informed, been much strengthered by new supplies of money, from some quarter, probably from the Fusion Committee in New York. Why not send money there as well as to Kentucky? Of course, by annihilating the chances of Bell and Everett in the two States and giving their Electoral Vote to Breckinridge and Lane the cause of Southern Dry Goods

would be so very agreeable to the friends of Bell and Everett in New-York, is a question as to which we venture to recommend the curious to take the advice of some eminent lawyer, say Judge William Keat, for instance.

Our next General National and State Elections

HOW, AND FOR WHOM, WE VOTE.

will he held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November The first duty of the voter is to see that his name is properly registered. The Boards of Registry met in the several Election Districts, at the place of holding the poll, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, at 9 a. m., to make up the lists of voters. The basis of this registry was the poll lists of last year; but no man should depend upon the fact that he voted a year ago to ensure his registration. Every voter should see for himself that he is duly recorded afresh. The registry is an alphabetical list, containing the full name, street, and number of the residence of each voter. On the Tuesday next preceding the day of election (30th of October) the Boards of Registry meet for the second and last time, to perfect the lists by adding such names as are entitled to that honor, and erasing any which may have been erroneously set down. For this purpose they sit from 8 a.m. to 9 p. m. on Tuesday, the 30th, and Wednesday, the 31st of October. All the proceedings are open, and may be witnessed and questioned by any voter of the district. At this final meeting, care should be taken, not only to see your own name properly recorded, but to see that no illegal names are on the list-such as aliens, non-residents, and minors. It will be easy to correct such errors then, while at the polls the very fact of registry is almost conclusive of the right to vote. The additions at the final meeting ought to be mainly of persons natu-

ralized within the fortnight. On the 6th of November we shall be called upon to vote the following tickets: For Box No. 1, "President," a ticket of Electors containing 35 names; for Box No. 2, "State," a ticket having on it four names, viz., one for Governor, one for Lieutenant-Governor, one for Canal Commissioner. and one for Inspector of State Prisons; for Box No. 3, "Congress," a ticket having one name, For Representative in Congress;" for Box No. 5. "Assembly," a ticket with one name, "For Member of Assembly;" for Box No. 6, "City and 'County," a ticket containing one name, "For "Register:" for Box No. 8, "Judiciary," a ticket containing four names, viz., one for Justice of the Supreme Court, one for Surrogate, one for Recorder, and one for City Judge; for Box (not numbered) labeled "Supervisors," a ticket with one name, "For Supervisor;" for Box (not numbered) labeled "Constitutional Amendment," one ticket, for or against the extension of negro suffrage.

Thus we have in November eight boxes, and of course eight separate ballots; six of these, viz: Presidential, State, City and County, Judiciary, Supervisors, and Constitutional Amendment, are uniform throughout the city; for the other two (Congress and Assembly) the candidates vary with the five Congressional and seventeen Assembly Districts. There will probably be no lack of tickets or ballots; but never vote any ticket without carefully reading it. This rule, always good, is particularly important now, since the peculiar confusion of all parties except one renders it difficult to ascertain what are genuine tickets. If you mean to vote, as we hope you do, for Lincoln and Hamlin, compare your ticket with the list of electors which will be published in THE TRIBUNE and other Republican papers, for the Opposition will not only have several mongrel tickets of their own, but will circulate apparently straight Republican ballots, with names omitted, mis-spelled, or changed altogether, in the hope of defeating some one or more of our Electors. Of candidates for State, County, and other offices, most people will be familiar with the names, and cannot easily be deceived, if they look sharp to the middle letters and spelling.

Presuming that you have been duly registered you select your tickets, according to number, folded so as to hide the names and plainly show the indorsement, and walk up to the poll, giving your full name, and the number and street of your resdence: the clerk sees the name on his list, says All right, and your ballots are taken, called off by the Inspector-" John Smith, No. 227 Third Avenue, "votes the whole,"-and you make room for others. If you have been registered, it is scarcely probable that you will be challenged, since all the points raised on a challenge ought to have been cleared up at the time of registry. The qualifications which entitle a man to vote are: for a white man, native born, that he is 21 years of age, has lived four months in the county or city, now actnally resides in the Election District, and has resided for 30 days in the district from which the officer for whom he desires to vote is to be chosen. The last clause affects at this election only Cocgressmen and Assembly men. For instance, you move after the 7th of October across the Sixth avenue, between Fourth and Fourteenth streets, from the Ninth to the Fifteenth Ward, and you lose your vote for member of Congress, as you go from the Seventh to the Sixth District; but you may still vote for Assembly man as you have not gone out of the Seventh Assembly District. If in the Fifteenth Ward you simply move from one side to the other of Fourth street you lose your vote for Assembly but retain that for Congress. If you happen to be a naturalized citizen, you must have been naturalized for at least ten days before election. Should you be a "colored person," you must have been a citizen of the State for three years, a resident for one year, and during that year seized and possessed of a freehold estate worth \$250 over all debts and incumbrances, and have paid taxes thereon; beside which you must have all the before mentioned qualifications of a white native. Voters, then, are divisible into three classes: native born white men, foreign born white men naturalized, and colored men born anywhere who own the required real estate.

Should you be challenged, you are to give name and residence, and show how long you have resided in the district, where you lived before, that you have fulfilled all the conditions we have above stated as the case may require, that you have no wagers, directly or indirectly, on the result of the ballot, that you have not voted at this election; which facts are to be elicited by questions asked by one of the Inspectors, and by no other person. You can be challenged only by a voter of the district. Inspectors sometimes ask these questions without the intervention of a challenge. To save trouble, however, you should be sure to have your name registered. A man convicted of a State Prison or capital offence cannot vote unless he has been formally restored to citizenship by the Governor.

There ought to be no illegal voting under a Registry law, but there will be unless care is taken to

then scrutinize with the sharpest severity all who are not recorded. There may be instances where absence or sickness will keep an honest voter off the list; but such will be readily known. Let all others be watched. A prime duty of honestmen is to fully execute and perfect the registry; and every man entitled to the right of suffrage should so appreciate the responsibility and the honor as to hasten to let the world know of it, by having his name duly recorded. In the great contest before us, nothing could give us greater satisfaction than to know that every legal voter would be recorded, and not one of them fail to vote on Tuesday, the 6th of November. With such a vote, unpolluted by illegal ballots, we should feel the most cheering confidence in the result, even in

THE PRESIDENT'S POSTHUMOUS PRECAUTIONS. Like other noted or notorious men before him,

some of them as little and a few of them as unsuc-

cessful as he has been, the President of the United States is said to contemplate an autobiography, to be published after his death-not his political demise, which is close at hand, but his physical expiration, which we trust may be for many years deferred. The world cannot spare the President yet. In the grave, he will be too soon forgotten-unless, indeed, these projected memoirs, full as they doubtless will be of his peculiar wit and wisdom, his recognized amiability and grace, may snatch him from oblivion. But, living, the President is, and still will be, a wholesome example to youthful citizens. No public man of his time has had such chances of honest celebrity, and no such man has played so blundering a game. At any time during the last four years, one single hour of virtuous resolution and of vigorous accordant action would have made Mr. Buchanan the most popular personage in America. If he could have stumbled into one act of generosity; if he could have been rescued by his better genius for a moment from the slough of selfishness in which all his life he has been feebly floundering, the world would have been more disposed to pardon and a little more inclined to pity that unceasing grasp at office which has never succeeded without lamentably expressing his lack of capacity sometimes and sometimes his lack of conscience. But in his last great failure, Mr. Buchanan has failed in all things. It is sufficient to say that during his term of office he has lost all his old friends, and has made no new ones; he has failed, we will not say in the legitimate duties of his place. because he was not expected nor desired by his supporters to succeed in performing them; but he has failed in drilling the Democratic party. To do this, he was elected. That he might do this effectively, all the revenues and patronage of the Government were placed in his hands. He was at liberty to expel and to install, to bribe and to buy, to intimidate the weak and to repay the venal. In such influences, he had full faith. The records of Congress show that the business was undertaken. The condition of the Democratic party shows how dubiously it was done. The President has made nothing but bitter bad bargains for his party. He has shown a wonderful talent indeed for buying the wrong men and for not buying the right ones; and he has so mismanaged the trust confided to him that of the party that elected him nothing remains but a brace of factions, impotent either for good or evil, and hating each other far more cordially than they hate the common antagonist.

But this should not deter the President from writing these memoirs. Great failures may carry with them as much instruction as great successes; and very interesting bits of biography have solaced, in their composition, even the condemned cell. Ah if the President would but tell all that he knows. what a book he would give us! For he knows better than any one else what public men of this country can be purchased, what their prices are, and how faithfully they will stand by their corrupt contracts. He can give us beautiful stories of ungrateful Postmasters and of thankless Collectors. He, of all living creatures, understands the sheer selfishness of slaveholders. He is the great squeezed orange of the century; and he can tell us who fattened upon his juices and then flung him away. Surely, those who have for their purposes used the President have not bethought themselves of this revenge, which it was in his power to take. They did not suppose that he would, after so many years of "honor," become a witness for the Commonwealth. The President can yet do the country this last service. We hope that he will. He will not be living to read it, but he may "wrap the "drapery of his couch about him" with the full assurance that his work will receive in this paper the amplest critical notice.

In the coming volume-long, though tantalized, may we wait for it !- the somber recital will occasionally be illuminated by lighter narration. We anticipate, with something of the feeling which a newly-discovered volume of the Noctes Ambrosiane would excite, the story of the celebrated Oyster Suppers of Ostend. We suppose they were oyster suppers. The late Mr. Mason was there, and Ostend is famous for that bivalvular delicacy, and therefore there must have been oysters; and there must have been a joke about the world as an oyster, by the sword to be opened; and we would know who made it and who simply laughed at it. There will be a chapter, no doubt, intituled "Reminiscences of the American Lega-"tion in London," which, if faithfully written, will be "as entertaining as a fairy tale." The juvenile days of the President will furnish a chapter of the light, idvllic description, with episodes of vouthful love and elegies of youthful disappointment. The celebrated phlebotomical operation which Mr. Buchanan threatened, with his own private penknife or razer, should a drop of Democratic blood be found in his veins, himself to perform upon himself, will fill another chapter interesting at once to the surgeon, the statesman, and all those who desire to bleed themselves. And, to skip from Mr. Buchanan's prime to his penultimate, were there not stories, not long ago, floating through the newspapers, of a lovely lady, even a widow, whose charms rekindled certain fires long smoldering in the Presidential bosom, and awakened emotions similar to those experienced by Anacreon in his eighty-fifth year? Possibly, official cares being over, the President may assume those of a domestic nature, and if he should do so-why not? We see by the Boston papers that Mr. Edward Everett is about to marry a charming young woman of the sunny South-if the ex-President should be led to the altar, we shall look in his memoirs for a chapter upon the lately taseted but consoling pleasures of the married state.

There are many reasons why Mr. Buchanan should write this book, exclusive of those which quite properly prompt confession. Though not treated worse than he has deserved, he is probably the worst treated man of modern times; and future

ular agonies, and how he boy'e them. If not the first President to dismember and destroy his party, he is at least the second, and the first of modern times. No other President has taken tea with a Japanese embassy. No other President has entertained a Prince of the Blood Royal of Lingland. During his Administration, not only has the Postmaster of New-York absconded, which we all might have expected, but Blondin has performed his incredible feats upon the tight-rope; the longest balloon voyage upon record has been made; and Mr. Douglas has visited his mamma. Considering all these things-how life is short and art is long; considering all the events that have crowded his life; considering that, as Mr. Buchanan will leave no posterity, he should bestow particular attention upon his ancestors, we do not see how this work. without omitting many of the choicest incidents of the President's career, and even the chapter on Bleeding so much to be desired, can be completed in less than fifty thick, large, tall, folio volumes. The President must employ a regiment of literary gentlemen to assist him in the work; with one poet at least to sing of the holy calm which filled the regions beneath the Executive waistcoat when news of the smashing of the Democratic machine first reached the Executive ears.

## VALUE OF SLAVES.

The Charleston Mercury thinks it not extravagant o estimate that the submission of the South to the administration of the General Government under Lincoln and Hamlin will reduce the value of slaves one hundred dollars each. Has that journal ever calculated how many dollars each the value of slaves would be reduced in case of a violent attempt made by any Southern State or States to retist that administration? Let it once come to be the settled opinion of the country, as it evidently is and indeed long has been the creed and doctrine of The Mercury, that the coexistence of Slavery and the Union are incompatible, and we shall then see which will go by the wall. If the mere apprehension that the power of the General Government is to be employed in a sense unfavorable to Slavery s to produce such a depreciation in the value of slaves, what would be the result of an armed collis ion? At present, under the Constitution, the Northern States are cut off from any authority to interfere with Slavery in South Carolina. If, as The Merury anticipates, the value of slaves shall fall in consequence of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and the submission of the South to their administration, that fall will originate exclusively with the masters, and not at all with the slaves. Even The Mercury does not suggest that in consequence of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and the submission of the South to their administration, any less labor will be got out of the slaves, or that the cotton crop of next year will be sensibly diminished. But what would be the case, suppose the resistance project should be carried out, and that the cotton States should put themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Union? We might then expect a fall in the value of slaves, and a pretty serious one, too, based not merely upon feeling, but upon fact. We might then expect to see, not a mere nominal loss, by the diminished market value of the slaves, owing to gloomy anticipations on the part of buyers and sellers as to the future of Slavery, but a positive and actual loss, growing out of a very serious reduction in the amount of labor which, in a crisis of political revolution, it would be possible to get out of the slaves. Does The Mercury imagine that, in the midst of such a revolution, the industry of the South would go on without interruption? Would the slaves be rendered any more manageable by the dissemination among them of the idea that a desperate quarrel bad sprung up between the North and the South on the question of their liberation? Would the expectation and hope which, under such a state of things, would naturally disseminate themselves among the negroes, that the Government of the United States had espoused their cause, and that an army of Northern Abolitionists was on the march to set them all free, tend to increase their market value, or to make them more willing a productive laborers?

Of all schemes for raising the value and adding to the security of slave property, the secession or disunion project is certainly the most extraordinary. The Abolitionism of the North, freed from the checks which the limitations of the Constitution impose upon it, would not become any the less formidable, while the domestic difficulties of maintaining the institution would be also greatly increased. Add the revival of the slave-trade, which might be expected as a speedy result of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and the price would, in all probability, soon come down to the African standard.

## CHRISTIAN LIBERTY. We are sorry to say that Elder Stephen Brewer,

to whose case we had occasion to refer some eighteen months past, still continues in a contumacious state; and, from disturbing the peace and harmony of the Presbyterian Church of Cortlandville, has become an occasion of contention and hard words n the Synod of Onondaga.

Mr. Brewer's offense originally consisted in havng neglected his own church in order to hear, of a Sunday afternoon, Garrison, Phillips, Emerson, and G. W. Curtis, who, at different times, had lectured in the village on that day. Being cited for this offense before the Church Session, Mr. Brewer confessed that in the space of three years. he had attended some four times, as charged against bim; but he proposed to justify his having done so by facts and reasons connected with the lectures themselves, and his motives for attending. The Session refused to hear him on these points, and as e declined to promise never to repeat the offense they suspended him from his eldership. He appealed to the Presbytery, which sustained the Session, and from the Presbytery to the Synod, but with no better success. In that body, however, he found many sympathizers, especially as his Christian character and sound Presbyterianism were, in all other respects, unimpeachable, and the minority succeeded in carrying a resolution appointing a committee of two to labor with the Session and the culprit so as to bring about, if possible, a reconciliation between the Church of Cortlandville and its suspended elder. The report of this Committee, read the other

lay before the Synod, expressed the belief that Mr. Brewer had attended the lectures in question from conscientious convictions of duty, and that he had refused the promise demanded of him under the persuasion that so to yield to ecclesiastical pressure would be to betray the cause of personal Christian liberty. It then proceeded to state certain views of Mr. Brewer's motives, which the Committee had unsuccessfully urged upon the Church, as reasons for withdrawing their censure, the ground being assumed that there was no case would be immensely advanced. Whether this purify the registry, to record all real voters, and ages will be curious to know what were his partic- for ecclesiastical discipline unless it appeared that

the accused had attended the lectures in question out of sympathy with the alleged isfidelity of the lecturers, of which there was no proof nor reason. able ground of ananicion

This report excited in the Synod not a little com. motion, as though their own Committee had made themselves, by the opinions expressed in it, almost as amenable to discipline as the suspended elder himself. However, after warm debates, as the report proposed no action, it was finally received and laid upon the table. Stephen Brewer still continues suspended, but it seems rather doubtful whether ecclesiastical discipline has gained anything by calling him to account.

SOUTHERN REFUSAL OF OFFICE. Among other ridiculous projects discussed in the Anti-Republican papers for nullifying the Adminis-

tration of President Lincoln, we have the sugges-

tion to prevent, by threatening tar and feathers, and other like terrorism, the holding in any Southern State of office under his appointment. A correspondent of The Mobile Advertiser expresses some doubts as to the probable efficiency of this system of operations. He very justly suggests that the greater part of the Federal offices are estab. lished not so much for the benefit or profit of the General Government as for the convenience of the people. By far the most numerous class of Pederal officers are the postmasters; and in the Southern States, at least, where the postages largely fall to pay the cost of the post-office establishment, it can hardly be said that, apart from the public convenience, the General Government has any special interest in keeping it up. If it would be any gratification to the sulky humor of the South to cut themselves off from the conveniences of the Post-Office, the freak, for aught we see, might be safely enough indulged in till the perpetrators of it had satisfied their spite and recovered their senses. We hardly think it would be necessary or expedient for the President to employ the army, navy, or militia, to compel our Southern brethren to allow us the felicity of footing up the large balance of their bills for mail transportation. It would not be long, we apprehend, before petitions would come pouring in for appointments of Southern Postmasters.

The only Federal officers in whose discharge of their functions the General Government has any special interest are those employed in the collection of the customs. If no Southern men could be found who dared to accept those offices, luckily we have here at the North any number ready to serve the Union in that behalf, while the transfer of the Custom. Houses to some fort or ship of war would effectually protect the officers from personal viclence. What General Jackson did at Charleston at the time of the famous nullification movement, would serve as a good precedent. If we mistake not, the "force bill, ' which drew out so many anathemas from Mr. Calhoun and his partisans, is still the law of the land, and confers on the President ample authority to secure the collection of the revenue against any attempts to interrupt it.

The Republicans of the IXth District made an excellent nomination at their Congressional Cenvention on Thursday. A number of names were presented and balloted for, but the choice of the Convention finally settled down with entire unanimity upon Judge Nelson of Peekskill, Mr. Nelson was a resident of Oregon for some years, whither he was sent under a judicial appointment by Mr. Fillmore. Since his return, he has resided at Peckskill, practicing his profession. He is a native of Westchester, and the District was, some years since, represented by his father in Congress. A man of sound legal knowledge, a ready debater, and of unimpeached integrity of character, he will, if chosen, represent the District with great credit. We think he will be chosen, and, at any rate, will receive a hearty and undivided support of his party. He will devote himself for the rest of the campaign to canvassing the District.

The Herald has at last discovered that it is useless to contend against destiny. New-York is sure to go for the Rail-Splitter. "She will vote for "Lincoln, and if by a majority equal to the whole "population of Kansas [100,000] it will not surprise us. There is no genuine fusion between the Breckinridge and the Douglas factions. 'The breach has widened between them since "these late elections." This being true, and true it is every word of it, might we isonire what is the use of Bell men giving money to be employed in securing Mr. Bell's defeat in Maryland and Kentucky?

It ought to be known to the public that Mr. John H. McCunn, the Tammany candidate for the office of City Judge, is soliciting votes from Protestant Irishmen on the ground that he is a "'prentice boy of Derry," that is, a member of one of the most famous Orange lodges in Ireland. Of the fact we have good evidence; besides, it is quite in accordance with the antecedents of Mr. McCunn. We trust that all persons who are not disposed to encourage either the introduction of Orangeism into our politics, or the success of false pretenses as a means of gaining votes, will remem. ber Mr. McCunn on election day.

"Our own George Briggs" was formerly the chiefest favorite of the Hon. James and the Hon. Erastus Brooks, and in The Express they lavished on him every phrase of admiration and every degree of political endearment. Now they abandon him for Udolpho Wolfe. Is it because Mr. Wolfe is in favor of admitting the genuine Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps free of duty, while "our own George," like a sturdy old Whig, as he is, will not agree to abandon the theory of protection as regards that wholesome and truly exhilarating beverage? Who

The Bell and Everett State Committee of New-York are to meet here in a day or two on business of great importance. We trust they will have a good time. Let them look sharp after the efforts of the Dry Goods Fusionists to defeat Bell and Everett in Maryland and Kentucky. They will also do well to reflect on the propriety of backing out of the Fusion altogether, and setting up a genume Bell ticket. This is the only way to reduce Lincoln's majority. But they won't believe it, though every sane man knows that it is the truth.

Is it possible that the real reason why The Express prefers Udolpho Wolfe, a Democrat of Schiedam Schnapps renown, to George Briggs, a true and ried American, as a candidate for Congress in the VIIth District, is because Mr. Wolfe pays large sums for advertising, while Mr. Briggs refuses in any way to be made a source of profit to that virtuone journal? Such is the general belief, but we trust for the credit of human nature that it is erro-